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By *JASPER GOODWILL*, of *Oxford*, Esq;

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Continuation of the HISTORY *of* ENGLAND, *By* Question *and* Answer.

Henry Duke of *Gloucester*, who died in *England* at about twenty Years of Age, a little after the Restoration.

Q. Had the King any Daughters?

A. Yes; five, three of whom were then living. *Mary* born the 4th of *November*, 1631, who married the 2d of *May*, 1642, to *William Nassau*, Prince of *Orange*, Father to King *William* III; *Elizabeth*, born the 28th of *December*, 1635, and who died unmarried in 1650; *Anne*, born the 17th of *March*, 1637, who died in her Infancy; and *Catherine*, who left the World almost as soon. *Henrietta*, born at *Exeter* the 16th of *June*, 1644, married in 1661, to *Philip* Duke of *Orleans*, sole Brother to *Lewis* IV. King of *France*, and died in 1672.

Q. What other remarkable Particulars happened under this Reign?

A. In 1635, there was presented to the King, one *Thomas Parr*, who enjoyed a perfect Health, though 152 Years of Age. He was born the last Year of *Edward* IV.

The COMMONWEALTH *of* England.

From 1649 to 1653.

Q. DID the tragical Death of *Charles* I. put an End to the Hatred of the Independants?

A. The House of Commons would not allow him to be buried with the least Pomp: Caused several Inscriptions, fixed in his Honour, to be erased, and set others in the same Places, in which he was stiled Tyrant.

Q. Did they proceed farther?

A. They published a Declaration to forbid the proclaiming *Charles Stuart*, (the late King's eldest Son) or of any other Person whatsoever, upon Penalty of being punished as in Cases of High-Treason. They next past an Act for the abolishing of the Kingly Power, as useless, burthensome, and dangerous; and some Time after, put a Price upon *Charles*'s Head. The Duke of *Gloucester*, with the Princess *Elizabeth*, then in their Hands, were sent to the Countess of *Leicester*, who was entrusted with the Care of their Education.

Q. What

Q. What Form of Government now prevail'd in *England*?

A. The Houſe of Commons annulling that of the Lords, ſet up a Commonwealth, and obliged all Perſons poſſeſſed of any publick Poſt, to take out new Grants and freſh Oaths, in order to qualify themſelves for holding the ſame.

Q. Did *Scotland* and *Ireland* favour their Proceedings?

A. The *Iriſh* recognized *Charles* II. as King, and put the Marquiſs of *Ormond* at their Head, but he was defeated before *Dublin*, by Colonel *Jones*, the 2d of *Auguſt*, and obliged to retire, in Expectation of a Reinforcement promiſed him.

Q. What Meaſure did the Commonwealth of *England* take upon the News thereof?

A. Oliver Cromwell was unanimouſly choſen Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*. That General had ſent Succours to the above-mentioned Colonel *Jones*, and afterwards croſſed into *Ireland* at the Head of 12000 Men; beat the Royaliſts in ſeveral Rencounters; and after having taken *Drogheda*, and *Kilkenny*, ſeized upon the ſtrongeſt Places in that Iſland.

Q. Did *Cromwell* employ much Time in obtaining theſe ſeveral Conqueſts?

A. He croſſed into *Ireland* in *Auguſt* 1649, but was forced to return to *England* in *June* 1650, upon Advice ſent him by the Parliament, that the *Scots* had taken up Arms in favour of *Charles* II. whom they had recalled, in order to ſet him upon the Throne.

Q. Was *Oliver* as ſucceſsful in *Scotland*, as he had been in *Ireland*?

A. Fairfax having reſign'd to him the chief Command of the Forces, he marched againſt the Royaliſts; defeated them at *Dunbar*, the 3d of *September* 1650, and took *Leith* and *Edinburgh*.

Q. Was King *Charles*'s Party able to make Oppoſition after this?

A. The Coronation of that Prince was ſolemnized at *Scoon*, the firſt of *January* 1651; which being done, he put himſelf at the Head of an Army of 15000 Foot, and 3000 Horſe. He then went and poſted himſelf very advantageouſly, when *Cromwell* marched directly towards him; but not being able to draw the King out of his Entrenchments, he retired. The latter, inſtead of following *Cromwell*, entered *England*, and advancing as far as *Worceſter*, was honourably received there.

Q. Did the King always meet with the ſame Succeſs?

A. Cromwell followed him with haſty Marches, and found him encamped within a Mile of *Worceſter*, upon which both Armies came to an Engagement, the 3d of *September*, 1651. After fighting ſeveral Hours, the King's Troops were at laſt repulſed, and obliged to retire into the City. The Enemy beginning to enter it, all the Cavalry fled, abandoning the Infantry, who were all kill'd or taken. The King himſelf was obliged to go off through St. *Martin*'s Gate, and very narrowly eſcaped being taken Priſoner

Q. What became afterwards of King *Charles*?

A. He reſolved to withdraw into *France*, and for that Purpoſe, confided in a faithful Guide, who cauſed him to diſguiſe himſelf in a Peaſant's Dreſs, and led him through Bye Ways. In this forlorn Condition he ſpent a whole Day on a tufted Oak, at *Boſcobel* in *Staffordſhire*, not far from the Road, where he ſaw paſs under the Tree, Perſons who were ſpeaking about him, ſome of whom wiſhed he might fall into their Hands. He never travell'd but in the Night, his Guide concealing him in the Day-time in Cottages, where he was not known; and fed upon little elſe but Milk.

Q. Did he find an Opportunity to eſcape at laſt?

A. After having undergone during two Months great Fatigues, avoided a numberleſs Multitude of Dangers, and croſſed a great Part of the Kingdom, (from *Worceſter* to the Coaſt of *Suſſex*) he arrived happily in *Normandy*, the 22d of *October*.

Q. Was *England*, during this Interval, engaged in any foreign Wars?

A. Yes; with the *United Provinces*; and mighty Battles were fought between the Fleets of the Commonwealths of *England* and *Holland*, in 1652.

Q. Did *Cromwell* take Advantage of the Ruin of King *Charles*'s Party?

A. Having quell'd in a ſhort Time the Tumults that broke out in *England* and *Scotland*, he uſurped the ſupreme Authority; when keeping the Army on Foot, he put down the Parliament, the 20th of *April*; and appointed 144 Perſons (known by the Name of *Barebone*'s Parliament) to manage the Adminiſtration; but they ſoon after reſigning that Power, he cauſed himſelf to be proclaimed Protector of the Kingdoms of *England*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*, the 16th of *December*, 1653.

OLIVER CROMWELL, *Protector*.

From 1653, to 1658.

Q. HOW did *Cromwell* conduct himſelf in his Adminiſtration?

A. He aſſumed a greater Authority than ever any *Engliſh* Monarch had done, and having a ſtrong Army, which he kept ſtill on Foot, and a conſiderable Naval Force, both at his Diſpoſal, he governed the Parliament (who confirmed him in the Protectorſhip *Anno* 1657) with a deſpotick Sway, and awed the moſt rebellious Spirits into Subjection. A Conſpiracy was formed againſt his Perſon, by *Gerard* and *Vowel*; but this, inſtead of ſucceeding, only gave him an Opportunity of ruling in the moſt arbitrary Manner.

Q. What Actions did he perform in the Beginning of his Protectorſhip?

A. He

(*To be continued.*)

CONTINUATION *of the Hiſtory of* Maſaniello, *the* Fiſherman *of* NAPLES.

Pretence of retiring for neceſſary Reaſons, and betook himſelf for Sanctuary, to the Church of the Holy Apoſtles. The People waited ſome Time for his Return; but when they found he had given them the Slip, they threatened him with Death, if ever he fell into their Hands, and flew into the utmoſt Rage; for they depended very much upon the Wiſdom and Integrity of this Churchman, who was a Man of great Humanity and Condeſcenſion, and of powerful Intereſt with the Viceroy. But I have another Account of this Matter, different from what is above related; which is, that the Prior went into the Archieves of St. Laurance, and brought out a Kind of Inſtrument wrote on a Sheep's Skin, or Parchment, which he declared to be the original Charter of Charles V. and this Fraud he thought juſtifiable, having no other Deſign than by all poſſible Devices, to put an End to the Commotions; but the jealous Populace ſuſpecting ſome Colluſion, delivered it to ſome Gentlemen of the Long-Robe to be peruſed. The Council were obliged to tell the Truth, for fear of their Lives; and therefore declared the Inſtrument to be a Counterfeit; upon which the Rabble were ſo incenſed, that had not the Prior fled to Refuge, he had been torn to Pieces, and had met with the ſame Fate that happened ſome Hours before to the Prince of Monte Sarchio, who innocently paſſing thro' the Mob, was cruelly uſed and murdered. This latter ſeems to carry more Probability with it than the former.

By this Time the Duke of Mataloni returned from the Caſtle, followed by great Multitudes, who were rather Guards than Attendants, and conducted him into the great Market-place. This was the general Rendezvous, where the Heads of the Rabble took up their Quarters; and from hence they ſent Diſpatches to all Parts of the City. This Nobleman, it ſeems, had found in the Caſtle an authentick Copy of the original Charter; and convincing the Viceroy, that it would be uſeful for him to carry it out, he held it waving in his Hand, and told the People he had found the Charter of their Privileges. The Duke had been inform'd with what had happened juſt before, to the Prior of Rocella; and therefore not daring to ſay it was the original, 'He declared from his Knowledge, that it was a faithful and true Copy, and that they ſhould ſoon have the Pleaſure of ſeeing the Original; but for the preſent it was not to be found.' Maſaniello took the Inſtrument in his Hand, and delivering it to ſome of the Long-Robe for Advice, it was read out aloud, but it gave no Satisfaction; the People crying out, a Cheat, a Cheat. The Duke was now in Danger of his Life, and received ſeveral Blows upon the Head; but they conſidering he had not impoſed upon them, but told them the real Truth of the Matter, they ſpared his Life, but committed him cloſe Priſoner to the Monaſtery of the Carmine, and appointed a famous Banditto, called Perrone, to be his Keeper. This Fellow had been cloſe confined in the ſame Church, but at the Beginning of the Tumults was ſet at Liberty by the People; he had formerly been intimately acquainted with the Duke of Mataloni, and pitying his Misfortune, or rather deſirous of getting 10,000 Ducats, he undertook for him. The Rabble were at firſt inexorable; but at laſt by his earneſt Perſuaſion he obtained his Releaſe, upon Condition, 'That he would be ready to produce him upon Demand, and would ſtake down his own Life for his Appearance.' Thus narrowly did this Nobleman eſcape the Fury of the Multitude; and ſecured not only his Life, but his Liberty. He retired to his Palace in the City, where he ſtaid about a Day or two, and then made the beſt of his Way, with his Family and Attendants, to one of his Seats in the Country.

A certain Italian Writer, who ſeems to intimate, that the Duke of Mataloni's Releaſe out of Priſon, was entirely owing to the Fear the Viceroy had, that the People, who very much eſteemed this Nobleman, would obtain his Liberty by Force, accounts for the Treatment he received by the Mob, after another Manner. He tells us, 'That though the Viceroy outwardly ſeemed to court and encourage his Mediation in this Tumult, he intended to uſe him only as a Tool, to create a Miſunderſtanding between the Nobility on the Commotions; being of nothing ſo apprehenſive, as of an Union between theſe two Orders of State. That to this End, whilſt the Duke of Mataloni was going to the Market-place, in order to bring the Rabble, if poſſible, to Terms of Agreement, four Reformadoes, according to the Inſtructions they had receiv'd privately from the Viceroy, got thither before him; and having obtained Audience of Maſaniello, and the other Ringleaders of the Sedition, declared to them that they were aſſured from very good Hands, that the Duke of Mataloni's pretended Mediation was all a Sham, and that the Inſtrument which he would ſhew them preſently was a Counterfeit, and only an Artifice and a Blind, concerted between him and the Viceroy, on purpoſe to delude the People. Maſaniello, who was naturally diffident, conceived inſtantly a deep Reſentment againſt the Duke, and the rather becauſe Julio Genovino, a crafty old Fox, and a Promoter of the Tumult, had often inſinuated to him, that he ought to be cautious how he treated with the Nobility, who by their fine Speeches, and the Affection the People bore them, might gain ſuch an Aſcendant over the Rabble, as to become their Heads and Leaders, and by that Means to rob him of the Honour and Glory which the Cauſe he had undertaken, intitled him to. Therefore as ſoon as the Duke of Mataloni appeared in the Market-place, with the Inſtrument in his Hand, Maſaniello taking it from him, and looking upon it, cried out, a Cheat, a Cheat; and at the ſame Time, calling the Duke a Traytor, he knocked him off his Horſe; thereby expoſing him to the cruel Outrages and Affronts of the Populace, who when they were tired with beating and kicking him, bound him Hand and Foot, and ſent him to Priſon.'

The Rabble having thus been twice deluded, firſt by the Prior Rocella, and then by the Duke his Kinſman, and firmly believing, that under Colour of being ſerviceable to their Country, and labouring for Peace, the Nobles had no other Deſign than that of betraying them to the Miniſtry, launched out the moſt horrid Curſes upon the whole Nobility, and talked of nothing leſs than ſacrificing them to their Reſentments. On the other Hand, the Viceroy being firmly perſuaded, that nothing concurred more to break the unlawful Meaſures of the Rabble, than this Diviſion between the two Parties, was mightily pleaſed that his Plot had ſucceeded ſo well; but ſtill fearing that the Nobility, who had a ſecret Averſion to the Spaniſh Miniſtry, ſhould lay hold of this Opportunity to revenge their private Injuries, by ſiding with the People, 'tis reported that he cauſed a Rumour to be ſpread Abroad, that the Nobility to revenge the Inſults and Cruelties which had been committed upon ſome of their Order, intended to fall upon the Rabble with a ſtrong Body, which they were raiſing for that Purpoſe. And the better to make his Stratagem ſucceed, he ordered 12,000 Fire-Arms to be diſtributed underhand among the Rabble, that they might be ready to defend themſelves, when they ſhould be attacked by theſe ſecret Enemies of the Government. So prevalent was the Viceroy's Fear, that the Nobility ſhould act in Concert with the People, that he carried on ſeveral other cloſe Negotiations and Intrigues, in order to raiſe a Jealouſy between them, and make a Reconciliation between theſe two Orders of the State impracticable.

The bold Fiſherman was advanced, as has been before obſerved

obſerved to be General of the Mob, upon Account of his Courage and natural Bravery. But the People at the ſame Time appointed an old Prieſt, before mentioned, called Julio Genovino to be always near him as his Privy Counſellor. This Eccleſiaſtick was a grave ſober Perſon, of great Cunning, and of ſingular Skill and Experience in Affairs of State; he loved to fiſh in troubled Waters, and had been for ſome Time, attempting to raiſe Diſturbances, and inflame the Commons againſt the Government in the Year 1620. He was made Eleƈt of the People by the Duke of Oſſuna, that he might the better aſſiſt that Viceroy in a Conſpiracy that had been concerted between them againſt the Nobility. But upon the Duke of Oſſuna's Diſgrace, he was carried into Spain, and from thence to Oran, where he remained nineteen Years. At the Beginning of theſe Tumults, he was found confined in the Priſon of St. James's, which was forced open by the People chiefly upon his Account; and by Reaſon of his Good-will and Intentions to ſerve them, the People promoted him to this great Honour, and made him Prime Miniſter. The next in Power was the Banditto Perrone, a Goal-Bird, and by the Council of theſe two, were tranſaƈted in a great Meaſure, all the Murders and Cruelties, the Burnings and Devaſtations that followed, in every Part of the City.

Theſe two Counſellors were to attend upon Maſaniello, as a Curb to his Fury; but inſtead of reſtraining him in his Rage, they added Fuel to Fire; and the firſt Thing they did after they had entered upon their Office, was to draw out a Liſt of above ſixty Houſes, or rather Palaces, that belonged to the principal Commiſſioners of the Taxes, in order to have them burnt to the Ground. The Deſign was approved of by the Generaliſſimo, who gave Orders to ſome of his Officers to make ſtriƈt Enquiry after all that were any Way concerned in impoſing or receiving the Taxes; who had either adviſed, or lent Money upon them, or had acquired Eſtates by farming them of the Government. This was called Blood-ſucking, ſqueezing, and grinding the People; and nothing could attone for the Offence, but burning and deſtroying their Houſes and Furniture, and bringing them upon a Level with the Populace; that ſuch Praƈtices might be prevented for the

(*To be continued in our next.*)

The Remainder of the Trials of the Priſoners at the laſt Aſſizes at Maidſtone; *for the County of* Kent.

John Moate, was indiƈted for ſtealing a Black Gelding, value 9l. the Property of Thomas Jennings.

The Priſoner was a Servant to the Proſecutor, who is a Farmer at Fordwich, in the Eaſt of Kent, and ſtole the Gelding out of the Stable, and rode him 80 Miles, where he was ſtopp'd on Suſpicion of having ſtolen the Gelding; and the Proſecutor and his Son hearing that the Priſoner was ſtopp'd with the Gelding, they came to Deptford, where the Priſoner and the Gelding were, and when the Priſoner was carried before Juſtice Bell, he confeſſed the Fact, and begged his Maſter to be favourable to him, and then he was committed to Maidſtone Goal.

The Priſoner in his Defence ſaid he had a Brother that he had not ſeen for twelve Years, who had wrote to him to come to London, and ſo he took the Horſe to ride to London, expecting his Maſter would only charge him for the Hire; but the Proſecutor depoſed, that he never Lett his Horſes out to Hire, and that the Priſoner well knew. The Jury found him Guilty. *Death.* Reprieved.

John Goldup, was indiƈted for breaking open the Houſe, in the Day-time, no Perſon being therein, of William Dorrel, and ſtealing a Canvas Bag, a Pair of Worſted Stockings, and three Guineas in Gold, the Property of the ſaid William Dorrel. And

John Cooter, was indiƈted for receiving the ſaid Money and Goods, from the ſaid John Goldup, knowing the ſame to be ſtolen.

The Siſter of the Proſecutor proved, that when ſhe came Home, ſhe found one of the Windows open, and going up Stairs into a Room, the Priſoner Goldup was looking out of the Window; and turning himſelf round towards her, threatened her with Death if ſhe attempted to ſtop him from going out of the Houſe.

It appeared by other Evidence, that the Priſoner Cooter, was ſeen near the Place where the Robbery was committed with the Priſoner Goldup, and on their being apprehended, the Bag, Money and Stockings were found upon him, the Bag and Stockings being ſworn to by the Proſecutor and his Siſter, to be the ſame that were ſtolen out of the Proſecutor's Houſe.

The Priſoners having nothing to ſay in their Defence, nor any Body to their Character, the Jury found Goldup (who was a Boy) Guilty of the Felony only, and he is to be *tranſported 7 Years*; and the Priſoner Cooter (a luſty Fellow) Guilty of receiving the ſaid Money, Bag, and Stockings, knowing them to be ſtolen, and he is to be *tranſported 14 Years.*

George Croſs, was indiƈted for ſtealing 27 Yards of Canvas, Part of his Majeſty's Naval Stores.

The Fact being plainly proved upon the Priſoner, by the Teſtimonies of Mr. James Couſons, John Hills, William Gray, and John Harris, the Priſoner was found Guilty of the Indiƈtment; and as it was a Capital Offence, upon the Statute for ſtealing his Majeſty's Stores, the Priſoner received Sentence of Death with the other capital convicted Priſoners; but was immediately call'd back to the Bar, by the Judge, who ordered him for 7 *Years Tranſportation*, and accordingly paſſed ſuch Sentence upon him.

George Croſs, was alſo indiƈted for ſtealing another Parcel of Canvas, Part of his Majeſty's Naval Stores. And

William Perkins, was indiƈted for being acceſſary to the ſame, in receiving the Goods knowing them to be ſtolen; but the Evidence not being ſufficient, they were both *Acquitted.*

And there being another Indiƈtment againſt Perkins for a Miſdemeanor, he was admitted to Bail, for his Appearance to anſwer the ſame next Aſſizes.

James

James Dunn, was indicted for ſtealing from a Chariot of the Right Hon. the Earl of Darnley, at Cobham-Hall, one Fore-Glaſs, two Door-Glaſſes, a Seat, and a Hammer-Cloth, the Property of the ſaid Earl of Darnley.

The Fact being plainly proved on the Priſoner by Mr. Anthony Lanſdale, and other creditable Witneſſes, the Jury found him Guilty. *Tranſportation 7 Years.*

Sarah Seabourn, was indicted for ſtealing out of the Dwelling-Houſe of Nicholas Carr, at Eaſt Greenwich, one Silver Table Spoon, on Table Cloth, and one Shirt, the Property of the ſaid Nicholas Carr. Which Fact being proved to the Satisfaction of the Jury, they found her Guilty. *Tranſportation 7 Years.*

Thomas Auſtin, was indicted for ſtealing one Mattock, and one Hand Bill, value 2 s. the Property of William Bowen, which being proved, and the Priſoner having nothing material to offer in his Defence, the Jury found him Guilty. *Whipp'd.*

Adam Lumſdale, and **Thomas Matthews**, were indicted for ſtealing two Sails out of a Luggage Boat in the River, value 5 l. the Property of Jonathan Oliver. And

John Pierſon, for receiving the ſame, knowing them to be ſtolen.

Robert Garrat was the firſt called and ſworn, who depoſed, that he went with the Priſoner on board the Veſſel, and that they took the Sails from the Maſt, and carried them that Night to the Priſoner Pierſon's, and throwed them over the Pails in his Yard; and that the next Morning they went to Pierſon's, and carried one of the Sails up into his Garret, and he gave them 7s. 6d. for them.

Being aſked, if Pierſon knew how they came by the Sails, he ſaid, Yes, he did; and had bought Things of them before, which he knew to be ſtolen.

Jonathan Oliver depoſed, that miſſing his Sails, and hearing that the Priſoner Pierſon bought all Sorts of Goods, he got a Warrant to ſearch for his Sails, and found them in the Priſoner's Cuſtody, which was coroborated by the Evidence of a Petty Conſtable.

Mr. Murray, High Conſtable for Blackheath Hundred depoſed, that he ſtopped the Witneſs Garrat, and the Priſoner Lumſdale, on the Road, with a broken Ship's Bell on their Heads, ſuſpecting the ſame to be ſtolen; and the next Day, before Juſtice Bell, Garrat made an open Confeſſion of the Fact, and others that he had been concerned in, with the Priſoners Lumſdale and Matthews; and that Pierſon had bought the Goods of them: This Witneſs further depoſed, that on his apprehending Pierſon, he aſked him if he knew the Priſoners Matthews and Lumſdale, and Garrat the Evidence, and Pierſon ſaid he did not; and that he alſo denied knowing them before the Juſtice, and at the Watch-Houſe.

Then John Tongue, a Bomb-Boat Man, was called and ſworn; who depoſed, that the Priſoner Pierſon, was very well acquainted with Garrat the Evidence, and the two Priſoners; and that he once hired a Boat of him, for the Priſoners and Garrat to go on the River in the Night-time; but he ſuſpecting it was for them to go a Thieving with, he refuſed to Lett him a Boat again, though he had been applied to for that End by Pierſon.

Pierſon in his Defence ſaid, he intended to have had the Sails cried the next Day, he ſuſpecting them to be ſtolen, and called his Siſter, and another Witneſs to prove the ſame, who ſaid he had told them ſo. The Jury, on conſidering the whole, brought the Priſoners Lumſdale and Matthews in Guilty of Stealing.—*Tranſportation 7 Years.* Pierſon in Guilty of Receiving. *Tranſportation 14 Years.*

William Leih, was indicted for aſſaulting John Bartlet on the Highway, and taking from him 8s. in Money.

The Proſecutor depoſed, that on the 25th of laſt Month, as he was conveying one Richard Johnſon to Maidſtone Goal, he being a Conſtable, who was committed that Day by Juſtice Bell for Felony, the Priſoner came and ſtopped the Chaiſe, in which he and Johnſon were; preſented a Piſtol, demanded his Money, and took from him 8s. that the Priſoner being apprehended, and committed to Maidſtone Goal, for ſtopping Mr. Newton on the Highway, near Rocheſter, on the 3d of March, with a Piſtol cock'd in his Hand, and demanding his Money, he heard it was the Perſon that robb'd him, and on firſt Sight of him again, he knew him.

He was aſked, if he was ſure the Priſoner was the Man that robb'd him, and he reply'd, Yes, he was very ſure.

Other Circumſtances being proved, which coroborated the Evidence of the Proſecutor; and the Priſoner ſaying nothing in his Defence, only that he begg'd the Mercy of the Court, the Jury found him Guilty. *Death.*

Richard Chanham, was indicted for Felony. And

George Barnaby, as an Acceſſary to the ſame, in receiving the Goods. The Priſoner Chanham, found Guilty of Petty Learceny, and ordered to be *Whipp'd.*—Barnaby *Acquitted.* George Barnaby was out upon Bail, and ſurrendered himſelf in Court to take his Trial.

Thomas Dace, and **Thomas Smith**, were indicted for ſtealing four Bottles of Geneva, and ſome ſtrong Beer, out of the Houſe of Edward Efferey, at Chatham. Dace was found Guilty, and ordered to be *Whipp'd.* Smith was *Acquitted.*

Anne

Anne Smith, Spinſter, was indicted for wilfully and cruelly murdering an Infant, born of her Body, in the Pariſh of Speldhurſt, in the County of Kent.

William Jefferey being call'd and ſworn depoſed, that on Saturday the 1ſt of December laſt, he went to a Place, where he kept ſome Fodder for his Cattle, and under ſome of the Straw, he perceiv'd the dead Body of an Infant; that was black all round the Neck, which, he ſuppoſed, might be done in Strangling of it; that underneath one Side, lay one of the Child's Hands, which appeared to him to have been cut off; and by the Side was one of the Arms, which was off at the Shoulder Blade, and appeared either to be pull'd off, or eat off.

This Witneſs was then ask'd, if he perceiv'd the Body to have any great Stench; and he ſaid, No, he did not think it did ſtink much.

Then he farther depoſed, that he went and informed one Mrs. Giles, an antient Woman, who lived next to where he found the Body of the Child, and ſhe came and look'd at it, and they immediately conjectured it muſt have been a Child of the Priſoner's, and that ſhe had murder'd it; for that the Priſoner had been very big about the Waiſt, and was ſtrongly reported to have been with Child a little before; that accordingly they took the Priſoner up, but ſhe denied having had a Child.

Mrs. Giles was next call'd, who being ſworn, depoſed that Mr. Jefferey, the former Witneſs, came to her, and informed her, that he had found an Infant dead; and he ſuppoſed for the Reaſons he had juſt before depoſed, was murder'd. That ſhe immediately replied to Mr. Jefferey, that the Priſoner has been the wicked Woman, and has been deliver'd, and has murder'd the Child.

Being ask'd why ſhe thought ſo, ſhe ſaid, the Priſoner was juſt before very big; and it being a common Report and Belief in the Neighbourhood and Pariſh, that ſhe has had two or three Baſtards before, and had made away with them, ſhe ſaid to the Priſoner, Why, Nan, you are now with Child, don't murder this; but the Priſoner replied, ſhe was not with Child, nor never had had a Child, She then gave the ſame Account of the Condition of the Body, as Mr. Jefferey had done.

Mrs. Medcalf, a Midwife, was next call'd, and ſworn, who depoſed, that on Monday the 3d of December, which was two Days after the Body of the Infant was found, ſhe, with eight more experienced Women, examined the Priſoner at the Bar, at the Deſire of the Coroner; that they found ſhe had been deliver'd of a Child within about twelve Days, or it might be a Day or two, more or leſs; and that ſhe had at that Time freſh Milk in her Breaſt; that upon her ſeeing the Body of the dead Infant, ſhe found it very black about the Neck, which ſhe attributed to its having been ſtrangled; and that one of the Arms was off at the Shoulder Blade, which, in her Opinion, was wrenched or torn off, and the Hand belonging to the ſame Arm was off, and appear'd as if it had been cut off; that upon her asking the Priſoner how ſhe could be guilty of ſo cruel and baſe an Action, the Priſoner ſeemed confuſed, and ſaid ſhe had had no Child, and knew nothing of it.

This Witneſs being ask'd, if in the Art of Midwifery, there are certain Symptoms, that they can take upon them to aſſertain, that a Woman has been delivered of a Child twelve or fourteen Days after the Birth; and ſhe ſaid, Yes, there were, and that ſhe was certain the Priſoner had been delivered of a Child, as ſhe had before ſaid.

She was then ask'd, if it might not be poſſible the Child was born dead, and might be mangled in the Manner it was found, by Vermin; ſhe replied, ſhe was ſure the Child was born alive, and was at its full Perfection; that the Cauſe of its Death, ſhe believed, was being ſtrangled; and that the Arm and Hand was not done by Vermin, as the Hand appeared plain to be cut off, and the other torn off, and not gnawed.

The Council for the Crown reſted the Matter here, without calling any more Witneſſes: And the Priſoner being call'd upon to make her Defence, ſaid, that ſhe was not with Child at the Time the Witneſſes had ſworn, though ſhe was very big round her Waiſt at that Time, as was even at this Time. She was ask'd, if ſhe had any Witneſſes to call to her Character, that could prove her a modeſt ſober Woman, but ſhe ſaid ſhe had no Witneſſes at all. Whereupon the Jury found her Guilty. *Death.*

James Boyle, was indicted for ſtealing out of the Dwelling Houſe of Thomas Adams, at Sittingbourne, one large Spoon, two Silver Tea Spoons, a Coat, Waiſtcoat, a Pair of green Breeches, five Shirts, four Pair of Stockings, and other Goods, the Property of the ſaid Thomas Adams. The Fact being plainly prov'd upon the Priſoner, that he took the Goods mentioned in the Indictment, out of the Proſecutor's Houſe at Sittingbourne, the Jury found him Guilty. *Tranſportation 7 Years.*

John Burton, was indicted for ſtealing out of the Shop of Thomas Munns, at Chatham, a Hind Quarter of Veal; which Fact was proved by the Evidence of a Gentlewoman to whom he had ſold the Veal, and that of the Proſecutor who ſwore that the Quarter of Veal the Priſoner ſold the firſt Witneſs, was that which was ſtole out of his Shop the 15th of December; whereupon the Jury found him Guilty. *Whipp'd.*

Thomas Brookes, and **John Fall**, were indicted for aſſaulting James Smith, on the King's Highway, and taking from him one Half Crown, ſome leſſer Pieces of Silver Coin, and ſome Half-pence.

James Smith being ſworn, depoſed, that the Priſoners at the Bar met him on the 17th of December laſt, between Deptford and Greenwich, and demanded his Money; and that they took the Money mentioned in the Indictment, from him; that he, as ſoon as they left him, call'd out; and a Butcher, who lived in the Borough, going by, purſued them, and they were taken, and that he was ſure the two Priſoners were the Men.

The Butcher appeared in Court, and ſwore to his purſuing them, and that Fall, one of the Priſoners, ſnapp'd a Piſtol at him four or five Times, but it did not go off; and that the Priſoners were taken before they got out of his Sight. This was coroborated by three Gardener's Men, who aſſiſted in the taking the Priſoners; and they having nothing to alledge in their Defence, they were both found Guilty. *Death.* Both Repriev'd.

Jacob Creamer, a *Dutchman*, was indicted for ſtealing a Silver Can, value 5l. the Property of Thomas Manning, of Eaſt Greenwich. At the Deſire of the Priſoner an Interpreter was ſworn to inform him what the Witneſſes againſt him ſaid, as he underſtands very little of the Engliſh Language. The Fact being plainly proved, the Can being taken upon him, he was found Guilty. *Tranſportation 7 Years.*

Giles Chapman, was indicted for breaking and entering, in the Day Time, no Perſon being therein, the Dwelling Houſe of John Snatt, and ſtealing five Guineas, two half Guineas, forty-three Shillings, two Half-pence, and a Cloth Coat, the Property of the ſaid John Snatt.

It appeared on the Trial of this Priſoner, that he was a Servant to the Proſecutor, and work'd in his Yard; that the Proſecutor left his Houſe faſt when he went out, and on

on his Return he found the ſame broke open, and the Money and Coat mentioned in the Indictment, were gone; that the Priſoner abſconding, he ſuſpected him, and he was ſoon after apprehended, and the Coat and moſt of the Money found upon him; and the Priſoner at that Time confeſſed the Fact. The Priſoner in his Defence, ſaid he found the Coat and Money juſt by his Maſter's Houſe; but calling no Perſon to controvert the Fact, as ſworn by the Witneſſes for the Proſecution, or to his Character, he was found guilty of the Felony and Burglary. *Death.* Reprieved.

Charles Brown, was indicted for breaking and entering, in the Night Time, the Dwelling Houſe of Simon Rowſe, of Sittingbourne, and ſtealing thereout an Oaken Cheſt, in which was fifteen Pounds in Gold and Silver, the Property of the ſaid Simon Rowſe. The Burglary not being proved to the Satisfaction of the Jury, they acquitted the Priſoner of that, and found him guilty only of the Felony. *Tranſportation 7 Years.*

William Clackſton, Edward Hillerton, John Hunter, and **Joſeph Higgs,** were indicted for ſtealing a large Quantity of Iron from off Crowley's Wharf, at Greenwich.

Joſeph Sparrow, an Accomplice with the Priſoners in the Robbery, was admitted an Evidence againſt the Priſoners, and on the Tryal proved the Fact very full upon Clackſton, Hillerton, and Higgs; his Evidence being very ſtrongly corroborated by many creditable Witneſſes; ſo the Jury found Clackſton, Hillerton, and Higgs, Guilty, and acquitted Hunter. Some favourable Circumſtances appearing in the Caſe of Joſeph Higgs, he was burnt in the Hand; and William Clackſton, and Edward Hillerton order'd to be tranſported for ſeven Years. But John Hunter was ordered to be removed to Newgate by Habeas Corpus, in order to be try'd there for another Felony, and Joſeph Sparrow, the Evidence, gave Bail for his appearing againſt him at the enſuing Seſſions at the Old-Baily.

John Walter, was indicted for ſtealing two Pewter Plates, and a Leaden Weight. And

Charles Hunt, was indicted for receiving the ſame, knowing them to be ſtolen. Walter was found Guilty, and ordered to be *Whipp'd*; and Hunt was acquitted.

Peter Furlonger, was indicted for aſſaulting the Hon. Capt. William Montague, on the Highway, and robbing him of a Purſe and ten Guineas.

Capt. Montague depoſed, that as he was going in a Poſt-Chaiſe, in the Bottom between Shooters Hill, and Welwyn, the Priſoner ſtopped the Poſt-Chaiſe he was in, and preſented a Piſtol, and demanded his Money; and that he took his Purſe and Money, as laid in the Indictment.

There were three more Witneſſes produced, who were by the Wood-ſide, near the Road, and ſaw the Priſoner, whom they knew, commit the Robbery; and accordingly in a few Days they went to his Houſe in Southwark, and apprehended him.

The Priſoner being call'd upon to make his Defence, ſaid, he had nothing to ſay againſt what had been ſworn, and begg'd the Mercy of the Court. Guilty. *Death.*

George Steed, was indicted for aſſaulting Thomas Thorogood, on the King's Highway, and robbing him of one Canvas Bag, and forty Shillings in Money.

Thomas Thorogood depoſed, that as he was riding between Dover and Folkſtone, his Horſe ſlipp'd, and he fell down; and being Lame, and unable to get a Horſeback himſelf, he laid ſome Time; but the Priſoner coming by, help'd him up on his Horſe; that the Priſoner then walk'd by the Side of his Horſe for about two Miles, when he on a ſudden ſaid, *Old Gentleman, you muſt now come down*, and then took him by the Collar of his Coat, and pulled him off his Horſe, and took the Bag and Money out of his Pocket, and left him on the Ground, where he lay a conſiderable Time, before any Perſon came by to relieve him, as he was not able to help himſelf.

Being asked if he was ſure the Priſoner was the Man, he ſaid, Yes, he was, and that he own'd it when he was taken, which was the next Day.

Mr. White, the Belliman and Cryer of Dover, depoſed to the Taking the Priſoner, and finding the Proſecutor's Bag, with about thirteen Shillings in it, tied up in the Priſoner's Shirt, and that the Priſoner confeſs'd the Fact. And the Priſoner when call'd upon to make his Defence, neither calling any Witneſſes to his Character, nor denying the Fact, the Jury found him Guilty. *Death.*

Thomas Smith, was indicted for ſtealing a Parcel of Cyder out of the Cellar of Hatcher Marſh, of Barning; which Fact being fully prov'd, the Jury found him Guilty. *Tranſportation 7 Years.*

Thomas Sneezeby, John Welch, John Wornel, and **William Henderſon,** were indicted for ſtealing a Parcel of Iron Bolts and Bars, of the Value of 8l. out of the Blackſmith's Shop in Woolwich. And

Ellis Winch, was indicted for receiving and buying the ſame, knowing them to have been ſtolen. The Fact was plainly prov'd on Wornel and Henderſon, and they were found guilty of the ſtealing. *Tranſportation 7 Years.* Ellis Winch was found guilty of receiving the Goods, knowing them to be ſtolen. *Tranſportation 14 Years*, and Sneezeby and Welch *Acquitted.*

George Newbowle, was indicted for breaking open the Dwelling Houſe of John Mitchel, of Borden, and ſtealing thereout two Iron Prong Forks, and a Parcel of Linen; but the Burglary not being fully proved to the Satisfaction of the Jury, they acquitted him of that, and found him guilty of the Felony. *Tranſportation 7 Years.*

William Jackſon, was indicted for ſtealing two Yards of dy'd Linen, ſix Yards of Shaloon, one Yard and an Half of White Dimity, and other Goods, the Property of Henry Lindſey, of which Indictment he was found Guilty. *Tranſportation 7 Years.*

Richard Johnſon, was indicted for ſtealing a Parcel of Cordage, a Spade and a Hammock, value 11s. the Goods of his Majeſty; of which he was found Guilty. *Tranſportation 7 Years.*

The following Priſoners were try'd and acquitted, as have not yet been taken Notice of, viz. Peter Arnet, charged with robbing William Hobday on the Highway; James Swaffer, charged with Sheep-ſtealing; David Culthorp and Henry Scot, charged with ſtealing ſome Sugar; and Thomas Outon, charged with receiving a Parcel of Iron Bolts, Part of the King's Stores.

Robert Bailey, charged with breaking open a Cheſt, in the Houſe of Henry Dawſon, at Chatham, and ſtealing 4l. in Money; William Kintley, charged with ſtealing ſome Rope, the Property of his Majeſty; and John Hickerſon, charged with receiving a Parcel of Bolts and Bars, Part of his Majeſty's Naval Stores, were diſcharged by Proclamation.

A full

A full Account *of the* Behaviour, Confeſſion, *and* Dying Words *of the Five* Malefactors, *who were executed on Pennendon-Heath, near* Maidſtone *in* Kent, *on* Thurſday *the 11th of* April, 1751, *viz.* Anne Smith, Peter Furlonger, Darby Hurley, Francis Conner, *and* George Steed.

AT the laſt Aſſizes for the County of Kent, 11 Men and one Woman being capitally convicted, received Sentence of Death, viz. Peter Furlonger, for robbing the Hon. Capt. Montague on the Highway; James Brooks and John Fall, for robbing James Smith on the Highway; George Steed, for robbing Thomas Thorogood on the Highway; Giles Chapman, for Burglary; Darby Hurley, and Francis Conner, for robbing Robert Ward on the Highway; William Leih, for robbing John Bartlet on the Highway; Paul Tierney, for enliſting Men into the Service of the French King; John Moate, for Horſe-ſtealing; George Croſs, for ſtealing ſome of his Majeſty's Naval Stores, and Anne Smith, for the Murder of her Baſtard Child.

The Judge, before he left the Town, was pleaſed to order George Croſs, convicted of ſtealing his Majeſty's Stores, to be tranſported for 7 Years; and to reprieve James Brooks, John Fall, John Moate, and Giles Chapman, and the remaining 7 were ordered for Execution; but in a few Days after, a Reſpite came for Paul Tierney, till the 6th of May, and a Reſpite for three Weeks for William Leih came the ſame Morning he was to have been executed, ſo that the five before-mentioned were hanged.

While they were under Sentence they were attended by a Reverend Divine of the Town of Maidſtone, who gave them good Conſolation and ſpiritual Admonition, in order for their making a ſuitable Preparation for the great Event they were to encombat; but Furlonger's Behaviour being ſo very bad, the ſaid Reverend Gentleman did at Times refuſe going to him, declaring that he was afraid he would do him ſome bodily Hurt; but as we have Occaſion to ſpeak of this Affair in the Account of his Behaviour, &c. ſhall omit ſaying any Thing more of it in this Place.

1. ANNE SMITH was indicted for the Murder of her baſtard Child. She ſaid ſhe was 30 Years of Age laſt Midſummer-Day, and that ſhe was born at Wadhurſt in Suſſex, where ſhe was bred up by her Parents, who were People of good Character, though but of mean Circumſtances, who gave her ſuch Education as their narrow Circumſtances would afford; ſo that ſhe could read very well, but could not write; and here ſhe lived without ever being ſuſpected of doing any ill Thing till ſhe was upwards of 20 Years of Age.

Near 7 Years ago ſhe came from her own Country to the Pariſh of Speldhurſt in Kent, the Place where the Child was found murdered, for which ſhe ſuffered, and lived there a Servant with one William Jefferey, a Farmer, on Ruſthall Common, in whoſe Service ſhe continued four Years; and then went to live with one Giles in the ſaid Pariſh, where ſhe continued till ſhe was apprehended and carried to Goal, on a Charge of murdering her baſtard Child.

She always deny'd the horrid Crime for which ſhe ſuffered; but in the Afternoon before her Execution, at her Requeſt, having received the Sacrament, and being afterwards aſk'd concerning the Child that was found murdered, and many other Things ſhe had been ſtrongly ſuſpected to have been guilty of, ſhe came to the following Confeſſion, which ſhe deſired might be made publick; viz. That ſhe was with Child juſt before an Infant was found murdered in Mr. Jefferey's Houſe, as ſworn at her Trial, and that in her going one Day into the Fields to fetch ſome Fire-Wood, ſhe hurt herſelf in getting over a Stile; and at that Time the Child came from her, and ſhe went Home and went To-bed.

After ſhe had ſo ſaid, ſhe ſeemed in ſome Confuſion, and did not care to anſwer any farther Queſtions, ſhe ſaid at that Time; but the next Morning between Nine and Ten o'Clock, after her Hands were ty'd together with a Cord, ſhe began to cry very much, and ſaid ſhe had ſomething to confeſs that lay very heavy on her Conſcience; accordingly ſhe was taken into a Room with five or ſix People; and the firſt Thing that ſhe deſir'd was, that a Letter might be writ for her to ſend to her late Maſter; whereupon a Perſon took Pen, Ink, and Paper, and wrote, ſhe dictating the Words to him, the following Letter:

Maidſtone-Goal, April 11, 1751,
Ten o'Clock in the Morning.

W-----m J-----y,

I Hope you will conſider the deplorable Caſe I am now in, and juſt going to ſuffer an ignominious Death, owing entirely to you; and pray God to turn your Heart, and forgive you all your Sins, for never coming near me ſince my Confinement, and keeping my Cloaths from me, which I have been in great Want of. I never, till now, have diſcovered any Thing of our unhappy criminal Concern; but as you know that the Babe of which I was big, at the ſame Time the Witneſſes on my Trial ſwore I was with Child, was by you, ſurely you muſt think very bad of yourſelf, in uſing me as you have done. And all I have farther to ſay is, that I beg for God's Sake you will inceſſantly pray to him for Forgiveneſs; and that you may

may attain the ſame, is now, and ſhall be my fervent Prayer with my laſt Breath.

Witneſs,
Andrew Lucas,
Charles Valentine,

The
Mark — of
Anne Smith.

Directed to W—m J—y, Farmer, *on* Ruſthall-Common, *near* Tunbridge-Wells, Kent.

After the Letter was ſealed up, ſhe deſir'd for God's Sake it might be ſent to him, which was accordingly done.

Being ask'd if ſhe was not concerned in murdering an Infant ſix Years ago, which was found in the River in Speldhurſt Pariſh, ſhe ſaid no, ſhe was not; though ſhe acknowledged ſhe was taken into Cuſtody on Suſpicion of the ſame, but was ſoon after diſcharged.

She acknowledged that about three Years ſince, ſhe had a Child, of which ſhe was delivered by Mrs. Michener, the Midwife, who was the Evidence at her Trial againſt her, which Child ſhe ſaid was chriſtened in the Church of Speldhurſt, and lived about ſix Weeks, and then died of the Purple Fever, which at that Time was very rife in that Part of the Country, and was buried in the Church Yard there along with another Neighbour's Child that died alſo of the Purple Fever. As for the Perſon who got that Child, ſhe refuſed to acknowledge; but declared it was not W——m J——y, her Maſter, though ſhe lay in at his Houſe; and who at that Time was very kind to her.

She complained greatly againſt W——m J——y, her former Maſter, for uſing her ſo cruelly in never coming nor ſending to her during her Confinement, and keeping her Cloaths, as is mentioned in the Letter. But the Circumſtances of the whole being ſo very extraordinary, we cannot omit giving the Publick the Particulars.

She ſaid ſhe lived four Years with him as a Servant, and ſoon after ſhe came, they were concerned together criminally; that about two Years ſince ſhe left his Service, and went and lived with old Mr. Giles in the ſaid Pariſh; and her laſt Maſter had, during that Time five different Maids; but as none could pleaſe him, ſhe uſed to go once or twice a Day, to help milk his Cows, and do other Things in his Family, and carried his Butter for him to Market to Tunbridge-Wells: That during this Time they continued their criminal Correſpondence, and ſhe proved with Child by him; that he being, at this Time, Headborough, and finding the Infant murdered in his Hovel, as was proved on her Trial, and for the Murder of which ſhe was then going to ſuffer, (though ſhe declared her Innocence as to the Murder of the Child) he apprehended her, and kept her a Priſoner two Days in his own Houſe; then he took her to Tunbridge, where ſhe was examined, and committed to Maidſtone-Goal; that there he, W——m J——y, hired a Horſe, and brought her by himſelf to Maidſtone, and told her to make herſelf very eaſy, ſhe ſhould not be hurt, for that he would not appear againſt her, but do all he could to get her cleared at the Aſſizes; and that when they came to Maidſtone, they rode to the three Tuns, where he took no Notice of her as a Priſoner, but bid her walk into the Houſe, and get ſomething to drink, while he went into the Stable to look after his Horſe; during which Time ſhe might have made her Eſcape; but thinking herſelf ſafe, under his Promiſe, as he was ſo far concerned with her, ſhe was under no Apprehenſion of Danger; that he not keeping his Promiſe of coming nor ſending to her, after Chriſtmas ſhe got a Letter wrote, and ſent to him, deſiring him if he would not come to her, to ſend her Cloaths and a little Money to ſubſiſt on; but that he never ſent her any Anſwer, neither had ſhe ever heard from him or ſaw him, till he appeared in Court, and gave Evidence againſt her at her Trial.

Being aſked, if they had not had ſome Diſcourſe, in their Way from Tunbridge to Maidſtone, concerning what became of the Child ſhe was big with by him, ſhe ſaid, Yes, they had; but would not own that the Child that was found murdered, was the Child ſhe had had by him.

She was ſtrongly preſs'd to tell what became of the Child ſhe was big with, and of which ſhe had the Day before ſaid ſhe miſcarried of in a Field; when ſhe cried, and at firſt ſaid ſhe left it there; but afterwards ſaid, ſhe put it among ſome Sticks. And juſt as ſhe was going out of the Goal into the Waggon, ſhe was deſired by a Gentleman, to ſay what became of her own Child, if it was not that ſhe was going to ſuffer for; when ſhe ſaid, *That Child I am now going to ſuffer for, was not my Child, nor can I imagine whoſe it was; and as for that which my Maſter got, and I miſcarried of, I never ſaw afterwards.*

She was informed, that ſhe was try'd upon an Act of Parliament, which makes it Felony without Benefit of Clergy, for any ſingle Woman to have a Child, without having provided Things proper to put it in at its Birth, as it carries a Suſpicion that the ſaid Child was intended to be ſtifled in its Birth. At hearing of this ſhe wept bitterly, and ſaid, her Life was entirely loſt, only by her keeping the Truth concealed, which ſhe had done in Expectation that nothing could have appeared of Conſequence againſt her at the Aſſizes, as ſhe had ſuch Aſſurances from her Maſter when he left her at Maidſtone Goal: And indeed what ſhe ſo ſaid, as alſo of his leaving her at Liberty, as is before obſerved, at the Three Tuns at Maidſtone, was confirmed by ſeveral People.

Her Behaviour was outwardly very penitent, but reſerved; and ſhe declared herſelf a Member of the Church of England, and that ſhe died in Charity with all the World.

2. George Steed was indicted for robbing Thomas Thorogood on the Highway, between Dover and

and Folkſtone. This unfortunate Criminal was 29 Years of Age, and born at Deal, in the County of Kent. He ſeemed very Reſerve when he was aſked after his Family; but being deſired to ſay whether he had not been ordered for Tranſportation ſome Years ago for a ſingle Felony he had committed, he ſaid, No, he was not; but that he had a Brother that was.

He acknowledged the Robbery for which he died, as ſworn againſt him on his Trial, and declared he never committed any other Robbery in his Life; and that this he did purely out of Neceſſity and Want.

As the Scheme which was laid by Furlonger and Leih (whoſe right Name was Lee) to make their Eſcapes, and which Scheme this Priſoner, together with Furlonger, Lee, Conner, Hurley and Tierney (who were all confined in the condemned Hole together) came into, we think it as proper to be taken Notice of here, as in any other Part of this Account, this Priſoner confeſſing it to be as follows, though Tierney was the Perſon who firſt diſcovered it to the Keeper.

They firſt borrowed a Knife of a Priſoner, which they made into a Saw, with a ſharp picked End; and they alſo had got another Knife, which they made into a Saw; with theſe they were to ſaw their Irons off, and then to attempt their Eſcape down the Vault; but on finding that not practicable, they then agreed to ſet fire to their Matting, which would alarm the People, and that would conſequently bring up the Turnkey, one Humphry, whom they always call *Numps*; that then they would either cut his Throat, or ſtrangle him with a Cord they had got in the Room; and alſo kill one Gregory a Priſoner, whom they expected would be near at Hand; after which Hurley was to put on Humphry's Cap, and come to the Goal Door, in order to be let out, by which Diſguiſe they expected the Door would be opened; and then they were all to ruſh out, and either kill or bind Mr. Carey the Keeper, and his Brother, and rob the Houſe, then take away ſome of the Fire-Arms, and go to Graveſend and get over into Eſſex; and Leih or Lee was to be their Pilot.

But in the Afternoon before the Evening this moſt horrible Scheme was to be put in Execution, Paul Tierney gave Intelligence of it; and the ſame was happily prevented.

3. DARBY HURLEY was indicted for robbing Robert Ward on the Highway near Woolwich, and taking from him one Pair of Silver Shoe Buckles, a Silver Watch, a Pair of Shoes, and a Cork Screw. He was 21 Years of Age, and born in the City of Cork in Ireland; where he was brought up, and has been in the King's Service many Years during the laſt War, and came Home in the Cheſterfield Man of War with his Companion and Fellow-Sufferer Conner. He confeſſed the Fact he died for, as ſworn at his Trial, and acknowledged, that he drew Conner into the Commiſſion of it with him, and another Companion, not yet taken; and ſaid he had been guilty of many other Robberies, but was determined not to diſcover them. He died a Roman Catholick, and declared he forgave all the World, as he expected Forgiveneſs.

4. FRANCIS CONNER, was indicted with Derby Hurley, for robbing Robert Ward, as aforeſaid.

He ſaid he was born of honeſt Parents in Dublin, where he had a Brother now alive, and to whom, after giving a Direction, deſired he might be wrote to, to inform him of his untimely End. He was about 21 Years of Age, and had been bred to the Sea, and was on Board the Saxon Snow Man of War, by the Name of Patrick Maccartney, where he had 18l. due for Wages. He alſo had belonged to the Captain Man of War, and had Wages due for her; but being turned over to the Cheſterfield Man of War, in which he came Home, he got acquainted with Hurley, and by him was perſuaded to go out and rob on the Highway; and owned that they robb'd the Proſecutor, as ſworn at his Trial; but declared that he never had committed any other Robbery in the Courſe of his Life. He died a Roman Catholick, and ſaid he freely forgave Hurley, and all People in the World, and hoped Forgiveneſs for the many wicked Tranſactions of his paſt Life; eſpecially that of running away from Ships, and changing his Name, which he had often done.

5. PETER FURLONGER was indicted for robbing the Hon. Capt. Montague on the Highway, between Shooter's-Hill and Wellwyn.

This Criminal was between 29 and 30 Years of Age, and was born at Eltham in Kent, his Father being a Blackſmith in that Town, to which Trade he was bred up when he was young; but he afterwards left that Buſineſs, and was a Brewer's Servant at Woolwich. Some Time after that, he went to Canterbury and lived there; and alſo at Dartford, where he drove Mr. Pettit's Waggon.

He ſaid he had been a Robber ever ſince he was 20 Years of Age, the firſt Fact he committed being on the 20th of Oct. 1742, near 9 Years ſince.

When he was firſt apprehended, he gave an Account that one Holland, then in the New-Goal, had been concerned with him; and that Holland was the Perſon that ſhot the Gentleman's Servant on Leigh-Green in Kent, ſome few Years ſince; but, as a dying Man, he declared that Charge againſt Holland was entirely falſe; for that he never had committed any Robbery with him, and as for the Murder he knew nothing of it. He ſaid all his Drift in ſo ſaying was, that if Holland had been convicted of the Murder, as it would have been through Means of his Diſcovery, and if he was proſecuted and caſt for his Life, for robbing Capt. Montague, it might have entitled him to have received Mercy for Tranſportation; and then, as he had a Brother Abroad, he might have gone and lived with him, and ended his Days very happily; for he had been in Fear of every Body that looked at him for many Years.

After

After he had made open Confeſſions of a great Number of his Robberies in order for them to be made publick, he began to be very ſulky, the Keeper of the Goal chaining him down, and keeping him Hand cuff'd; but he was a Man of ſo much Strength and Reſolution, that he wrenched off a ſtrong Padlock that was to his Hand Cuffs; and the next Night they put on another, which he alſo bit off with the Strength of his Teeth, ſo they were obliged to put a large Key through his Hand Cuffs, and bend it up by Force to keep him ſecurely Hand cuff'd.

Being aſk'd who were the Perſons that robbed with him, he ſaid one Mouſer, who was condemned for a Robbery on the Highway at laſt Kingſton Aſſizes, (and who hang'd himſelf with his Handkerchief the ſame Night he was caſt) had been concerned with him in many; and there was one Perſon more alive now, who had alſo been concerned with him; but that he would ſuffer himſelf to be torn to Pieces by Dogs or Horſes, before he would confeſs who he was, though it was ſtrongly preſumed it was a Perſon who was at Maidſtone the Time of his Execution; and to whom he called to as he went along in the Waggon.

His Behaviour from the Time of his intended Eſcape, was exceeding bad, and no Ways becoming a Man under his unhappy Circumſtances; and about five o'Clock in the Morning preceding his Execution, he call'd out to Hurley and Conner, who were in another Place; and asked them if they were awake, when Hurley anſwering, Yes; he ſaid, *Well, my Boys, we ſhall all go ſoon to* Numps's *Farm*; being a Nick Name given to Maidſtone Gallows, and the Perſon whom they call Numps being the Executioner.

His Wife came to ſee him the Afternoon preceding his Execution, and being brought out of his Dungeon to her, he began to enquire how ſhe intended to bury him, and deſired to know, if the Men that took him were to have 140 l. or only 40 l. and ſuch other idle Diſcourſe, without ſhewing the leaſt Sign of Repentance for his paſt Life, or thinking any Thing concerning the future Welfare of his Soul.

The Morning of his Execution his Wife came to take her Leave of him, when ſhe told him, ſhe had got a Coffin for him from London, and a Hearſe to go to the Place of Execution, to bring his Body down to Maidſtone. But the Greeting when they parted was not ſo endearing, as might have been expected, neither Party, to outward Appearance, taking it to Heart.

At the Place of Execution, the Miniſter prayed by them for a few Minutes, after which Furlonger deſired he would aſk him no Queſtions, for he would give him no Anſwer; and alſo deſired the other Priſoners not to ſay any Thing to the Miniſter, and they all ſaid they would not.

The Body of Furlonger was, after the Execution, delivered to his Friends to be buried; and thoſe of Conner, Hurley, and Steed, were put into one Grave dug for them near the Gallows, and that of the Woman into another.

The following are ſome of the Robberies, among the innumerable Number Furlonger *had committed.*

SOme Time ſince he robbed a Gentleman in a Chaiſe, near Shooter's Hill, from whom he took ſome Money, and a Pinchbeck Metal Watch. —— He robbed two Gentlemen near the Green Man at Dulwich, from whom he took one Watch and their Money.—Two Gentlemen he robbed in a Poſt-Chaiſe, from whom he took two Watches, one Gold and the other Silver.—He robbed a Coach near Eltham Church, when he had like to have been taken. —He robbed a ſingle Gentleman on Hounſlow-Heath, in a Poſt-Chaiſe, of Nine Guineas and ſome Silver; and juſt after, at the ſame Place, he robbed a Gentleman and Gentlewoman in a One Horſe Chaiſe, from whom he took about 30 s.—And within 100 Yards of the ſaid Place, he robbed a Gentleman on Horſeback, from whom he took an old faſhioned Silver Watch, and 4s. 6d. in Money.—That ſame Night, in coming towards London, he robbed a Gentleman and Gentlewoman both on ſingle Horſes, near Kenſington Turnpike.—He ſaid he believed at Times he had committed 20 different Robberies near the Whale-Bone, within two Miles of Rumford, on the Eſſex Road; and many on Putney-Heath, and Barnes-Common by himſelf, and with Mouſer, and another Perſon; but that upwards of four Fifths of the Robberies he had committed was by himſelf.

As for the Robbery for which he died, he confeſſed it as ſworn on his Trial; and Providence at length aſſiſted in his being diſcovered; for as a poor Man, who was ſeeking for Work, ſtood talking to two Men mending the Road, Furlonger rode by them, and ſtopp'd the Poſt Chaiſe in their Sight, and Capt. Montague coming by after he was robbed, told them, That the Man that had juſt rode paſt had robbed him: This Man told the Captain, who he was; and on the Sunday Morning following they all three went, and ſent for him to an Alehouſe in his Neighbourhood, where they took him, though not without ſome Difficulty.

While he lived with the Brewer at Woolwich, he ſaid, he committed a great many Robberies; and that he frequently took out one of his Maſter's Horſes over Night, and robbed on him, and cleaned him again in the Morning, and never was the leaſt ſuſpected. As to a Shop that was broke open in Dartford while he lived there, and which he was ſtrongly ſuſpected to have done, he declared he knew nothing of; and ſaid it would be impoſſible for him to think of a hundredth Part of what he had committed, and thoſe he did remember he could not give in any direct Order of Time. He declared that he was glad no Miſchief had happened at the Time he was apprehended; for he not ſuſpecting any Thing, as it was of a Sunday Morning when they ſent for him to an Alehouſe near his own Door, he did not carry any Piſtols with him, tho' he ſeldom went without; and that he had that Morning put a Brace loaded out of his Pockets.

The BRITISH *MUSE.*

Containing original POEMS, *and ſelect* Pieces *from the moſt celebrated* Engliſh POETS, *&c.*

RURAL HAPPINESS.

An ODE. *By a* Country GENTLEMAN.

ERE yet, my Friend, approach the evil Day,
From the Town's Noiſe and Vanity retreat;
Seek Happineſs without it's baſe Allay,
And leave Ambition to the Wretch of State;
Oh! bid again my tott'ring Manſion riſe,
There ſeek for independent Bliſs—all elſe deſpiſe.

There nor the Pride of Office, frown of Pow'r,
The Courtier's Promiſe, nor the Law's Delay,
Nor pallid Envy e'er ſhall curſe the Hour,
Calm and ſerene, or innocently gay;
Your Joys no Luxury ſhall know to cloy,
Nor Tantal Avarice ſhall e'er forbid t'enjoy.

There Decency ſhines forth in Home-ſpun Veſt,
There Innocence with ever-chearful Smiles,
And Health with all her fragrant Roſes dreſt,
Uncertain Phyſick's greedy Art beguiles;
Whilſt laviſh Plenty, with her joyous Train,
Sings thro' th' extended Vale, and laughs along the Plain.

More ſweet than Southern Gales, her Breath's Perfume,
With Beauty's ev'ry Charm her Cheeks array'd,
Excelling, Flora, all thy gayeſt Bloom,
Excelling Bluſhes of the City Maid.
Long, Britain, may thy Fields with Plenty ſhine,
And matchleſs Beauty, bleſſed Iſle, be ever thine.

Since Wealth ſufficient grateful Fields can give,
Let Paſſion's Rage, and Humour's Wiſh ſubſide;
From Nature, Joy and Study both receive.
And know the Bar to inward Peace is Pride:
For Happineſs, to no one State confin'd,
Scorns every other Empire—throned in the Mind.

Ere yet the early Lark ſalutes the Skies
With Gratitude, that Man forgets to pay;
From his low Turf built Cot ſee Labour riſe,
With Hands induſtrious to prevent the Day,
Or view him bleſt at Morn or Noon's Repaſt,
With Appetite unknown to Lux'ries ſplendid Feaſt.

Nor Treachery's Art his humble Meal annoys,
Nor Poiſon fears he in his homely Bowl;
With Pleaſure all the Hours of Day employs,
Smiles at his Taſk, enjoping all it's Toil;
Tho' on vile Flocks his wearied Limbs he lay,
The Night's unbroken Sleep renews them for the Day.

Q. Q.

The MISER *and the* MOUSE.

An EPIGRAM *from the* GREEK.

TO a Mouſe ſays a Miſer "my dear Mr. Mouſe,
"Pray what may you pleaſe to want in my
"Houſe?
Says the Mouſe "Mr. Miſer, pray keep yourſelf quiet,
"You are ſafe in your Perſon, your Purſe, and your
"Diet:
"A Lodging I want, which ev'n you may afford,
"But none wou'd come here to beg, borrow, or
"board."

The LAZY TAYLOR.

ZOUNDS—Jack, get up—jump out of Bed,
This Suit of Mourning muſt be made,
Have you forgot the Prince is dead.

Jack.

By G—d, I care not what you ſay;
I will have *Three Half Crowns* a Day,
And think That but indifferent Pay.

A RIDDLE.

FRom the dark Regions of eternal Night,
Where Nature works impervious to the Sight;
Tho' quite a Stranger to loud-ſounding Fame,
Ladies, to view your brilliant Charms I came.
And, to ſucceed in this my fond Deſire,
I paſs'd the Jaws of a relentleſs Fire.
Happy now in your Service I remain,
But ah! too ſoon I meet your cold Diſdain.
And tho' you always do my Aid implore,
Nor ſtir without me from your Chamber-Door;
I ſoon, alas! am thrown neglected by.——
Sure none had e'er ſo hard a Fate as I!
Reflect ye Fair,—and then I make no doubt,
But you will quickly find your Servant out.

A REBUS.

SAYS Colin bluſhing to her Lover,
Can you now my Thought diſcover?
'Tis what we trample under Feet,
Join'd to what we ſometimes eat,
And that which moſt Men fain would get.
If you love me, tell me this,
Tell me, Strephon, what it is.

*** We are obliged to omit ſeveral Pieces which we have received, for want of Room, having been deſired, by ſeveral of our Correſpondents, to inſert the Remainder of the Trials of the Priſoners, who were tried at the laſt Aſſizes at *Maidſtone* in *Kent*, together with the whole of the Behaviour, and Dying Words of the Five who were executed; which being very remarkable, we hope will prove acceptable to our Readers.

Note, Having received ſeveral Complaints, from Perſons who would be Cuſtomers to this *Magazine*, that they are not ſerved; we take this Method to inform them, that upon ſending their Orders to the Publiſher, *G. Griffith*, they may be aſſured of being regularly ſerved.

Chronological Diary of Foreign and Domeſtick Affairs.

Political State of Foreign Affairs.

Stockholm, April 8.

THE late King on the 4th in the Evening ſent for the Prince Succeſſor and his Conſort, to whom he, in the Preſence of Count Teſſin, and many other Senators, in the moſt moving Terms, recommended to have always in View the Welfare and Proſperity of the Swediſh Nation, to be watchful to maintain its States in their Privileges and Prerogatives; adding, that he quitted the World without the leaſt Regret, as he left the Kingdom in Peace, and died in the Hope that it would long enjoy the Continuance of that Bleſſing, &c.

This Day the Prince Adolphus Frederick was proclaimed King, who in the Afternoon went to the Senate, where the different Colleges of the Kingdom were aſſembled, and there ſwore Obſervance of, and ſigned the following Act:

'Whereas the United States of the Kingdom of Sweden, have of their own Motion, and by a free and voluntary Choice, elected me Succeſſor to the Kingdom of Sweden, of the Gothe, and of the Vandals; I ſhould be wanting in a ſuitable Return to the Confidence they have repoſed in me, if on my Advancement to the Throne, which is devolved to me by the Diſpoſal of the Almighty, and by the free Election which they have made of me, I did not, in the moſt ſolemn Manner, confirm the Aſſurance I have given to ſupport them, at the Expence of my Life and Blood, in the Exerciſe of the pure Doctrine and Religion they profeſs, and to preſerve and defend the Liberties and Privileges they have acquir'd. And as my Deſires are far from every Thing which might bear the leaſt Shadow of Conſtraint, I declare by this publick Act, which I ſwear to obſerve, upon my Royal Word and Faith, that I not only intend to govern my Kingdom according to the Laws of Sweden, and the Form of Regency eſtabliſhed in the Year 1720, as well as in Conformity with the Aſſurance I gave the States of the Kingdom in the Year 1742; but alſo, that I ſhall regard as the moſt dangerous Enemies to me and the Kingdom, and treat as Traitors to their Country, all ſuch as ſhall, either in publick or private, or under any Pretence whatever, undertake or endeavour to introduce into this Kingdom, Deſpotick Power, or Arbitrary Government. Wherein God aſſiſt me.

Stockholm, April 6. 1751. ADOLPHUS FREDERICK.

The Chamberlain Panin, Envoy Extraordinary of Ruſſia, has diſpatch'd a Courier to inform the Empreſs his Miſtreſs, of the import Act the new King had ſign'd in full Senate.

We are aſſured the new King has alſo wrote a Letter to the Empreſs of Ruſſia, to inform her of his Advancement to the Throne; and at the ſame Time to give her the ſtrongeſt Aſſurances of his ſincere Deſire to maintain a perfect Friendſhip with her Imperial Majeſty.

Lubeck, April 9. We hear by the laſt Letters from Peterſbourgh, that Field-Marſhal Count Lacy is actually dead at Riga. The ſame Letters bring a Confirmation, that ſeveral Foreign General Officers in the Ruſſian Service intend to reſign their Commiſſions, ſome with a View to end their Days at Home, and others probably to ſeek Employment under ſome other Potentate.

We are now inform'd, that Mr. Ammon, one of the King of Pruſſia's Chamberlains, has ſucceeded in the Commiſſion he went to execute at the French Court, the principal Article of which was to fettle the Contingent of Troops which that Crown ſhould furniſh to his Pruſſian Majeſty, in caſe of Need; and it is pretended, that this Contingent is fixed at 30,000 Foot, and 10,000 Horſe. But as it is ſtipulated that thoſe Troops ſhall not march unleſs Pruſſia be attacked, we ſtill hope there will be no Rupture between that Power and Ruſſia, eſpecially as the Allies of the latter are not obliged to aſſiſt her if ſhe begins the War. Moreover, we hear from London, that there is a Scheme or Convention on the Anvil between divers Courts, for maintaining Peace in the North, and preventing all Incidents that may occaſion a War; and it is well known, that the Britiſh Court, in concerting Meaſures for this Purpoſe with her Allies, has been particularly careful to impart the ſame to the Court of France, as his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty has all along declared himſelf willing to contribute to the Succeſs of thoſe Meaſures to the utmoſt of his Power.--- A pretty Joke indeed!--If England wants to maintain Peace in the North, and in Germany, France is a very improper Help-mate and Counſellor in the Buſineſs.

LONDON, *April* 20.

Laſt Saturday Night was ſolemnized the private Interment of his late Royal Highneſs FREDERICK, *Prince of* Wales.

KNIGHT Marſhal's Men, with black Staves, Two and Two.
Gentlemen Servants to his Royal Highneſs, Two and Two, viz.
Pages of the Preſence.
Pages of the back Stairs, Two and Two.
Gentlemen Ushers, Quarter Waiters, Two and Two.
Pages of Honour.
Gentlemen Ushers Daily Waiters.
Phyſicians,
Dr. Wilmot, Dr. Lee, who attended the Prince.
Houſhold Chaplains.
Clerk of the Cloſet.
Equeries, Two and Two.
Clerks of the Houſhold or Greencloth,
James Douglaſs, Eſq; and Sir John Cuſt.
Maſter of the Houſhold,
Lord Gage.
Solliciror General, Auditor, and Attorney General.
Paul Jodrell, Eſq, Charles Montagu, Eſq; Hon. Henry Bathurſt.
Secretary and Cofferer,
Lord Baltimore.
Comptroller and Treaſurer to his Royal Highneſs,
Robert Nugent, and the Earl of Scarborough, with their White Staves.
Steward and Chamberlain to his Roal Highneſs, with their White Staves.
Chancellor to his Royal Highneſs,
Sir Thomas Boothe.
An Officer of Arms.
The Maſter of the Horſe to his Royal Highneſs,
Earl of Middleſex.

A Gen-

A Gentleman Usher. | A King of Arms, bearing the Coronet upon a black Velvet Cushion. | A Gentleman Usher.

Supporters of the Pall Three Earls. Portmore, Fitzwilliams Bristol,

The Body,
Covered with a Black Velvet Pall, adorned with Eight Escutcheons, and under a Canopy of Black Velvet, borne by Eight of his Royal Highness's Gentlemen.

Supporters of the Pall Three Earls. Macclesfield, Stanhope, Jersey,

A Gentleman Usher Supporter Duke of Kurland. | Garter King at Arms, John Anstis, Esq; The Chief Mourner Duke of Somerset. | A Gentleman Usher Supporter D. of Devonshire.

His Train borne by Sir Thomas Robinson, Bart.

Ten Marquisses or Earls Assistants to the Chief Mourner.

The Gentleman Usher of His Royal Highness's Privy Chamber,
Edmund Bramston, Esq;
The Groom of the Stole to his Royal Highness,
Duke of Chandois
The Lords of the Bedchamber to his Royal Highness,
Lord North and Guilford, Duke of Queensbury, Earl Inchinquin, Earl of Egmont, Lord Robert Sutton, Earl Bute. Two and Two.
The Master of the Robes to his Royal Highness,
John Schutz, Esq;
The Grooms of the Bedchamber to his Royal Highness,
John Evelyn, Esq; Samuel Masham, Esq; Thomas Broadworth, Esq; Sir Edmund Thomas, Daniel Bowen, Esq; William Breton, Esq; Martin Madden, Esq; William Trevanion, Esq; Col. Powlet. Two and Two.
Yeomen of the Guard to clothe the Procession.

The Lords, Lords Sons, and Privy Councellors, were Marshalled by the Officers of Arms, according to their respective Ranks and Degrees.

The Procession was from the Prince's Chamber, through the Old Palace-Yard to the South-East Door of Westminster Abbey; and being entered the Church, it passed up directly to the Steps leading to Henry the VIIth's Chapel.

At the Entrance within the Church, the Dean and Prebendaries, attended by the Choir, received the Body, and fell into the Procession just before the Officer of Arms, who preceded the Master of the Horse, and so proceeded into King Henry the VIIth's Chapel, where the Body was deposited on Trestels, the Coronet and Cushion being laid at the Head, and the Canopy held over it: The Supporters of the Pall stood by it, the Chief Mourner and his Two Supporters seated themselves in Chairs placed for them at the Head of the Corpse, the Lords Assistants, Master of the Horse, Groom of the Stole, and Lords of the Bed-Chamber on both Sides, the four White-Staff Officers standing at the Feet, and others seated themselves in the Stalls on each Side the Choir.

That Part of the Service before the Interment, being read by the Bishop of Rochester, Dean of Westminster, the Corpse was carried to the Vault, preceded by the White Staff Officers, the Master of the Horse Chief Mourner, his Supporters, and the Assistants following, Garter going before them, and there placed themselves near the Vault.

The Corpse being let down into the Vault, the Dean of Westminster went on with the Office of Burial; which ended, Garter King at Arms proclaimed the Style of his Royal Highness, and the White Staff-Officers broke their Staves, and threw them into the Vault.

The Ceremony being ended, the Procession returned back before Ten o'Clock: And notwithstanding the Rain and bad Weather, there was a great Concourse of Spectators. The great Bell at St. Paul's, as also the great Bell in most of the Churches in and about the Town, were tolled most Part of the Night, and Minute Guns were fired from the Tower on the solemn Occasion.

Last Week came an Account from Spain, that the Court had received Advice from New Spain, that a Second Insurrection had happened there, and that the Populace having got the better of the Governor of Peru's Party, took him out of his House, and publickly executed him, by cutting his Head off.

The India Company will, in a few Days, take up Ships for India; and we hear that some Sloops of War will shortly fail for the Protection of the Company's Trade against the Pirates in those Seas.

It is now said for certain, that the Parliament will not rise 'till the Middle of June.

They write from Newcastle, that last Sunday Se'nnight in the Forenoon, in hearing a perpetual Oven at a Gentleman's House near the New Church, Sunderland, the Fire took hold of some Wood adjoining; when a Woman came running into the Church, calling out Fire! Fire! on which all the People made the best of their Way to the Doors, in the utmost Confusion, and in their Hurry broke the Baptismal Font, of very curious Workmanship, all to Pieces.

According to Letters from Naples, the Barbary Corsairs have again sheer'd off from the Coasts of that Kingdom, since divers Xebeques, and other armed Vessels sailed in quest of them. The Court has issued Orders for hastening the Naval Armaments, and finishing what Ships are on the Stocks before the End of April. It is still affirmed that his Sicilian Majesty has resolved to have a strong Squadron at Sea this Summer; and they assure us, it is design'd to join the Spanish Fleet, in order to act in Concert against the Barbary Corsairs. They also hint that there is another Motive for their arming, i. e. the great Preparations making by the Turks, both by Sea and Land.

The Boston Man of War, now fitting out in the River, is to be stationed at Nova Scotia, where it will soon be followed by another, to relieve the Ships now stationed there.

By Letters from Cracow, we are assured, that two great Bodies of Tartars, commanded each by a Sultan, and supported by Turkish Regular Troops, have made Irruptions into the Territories of the Russian Cossacks; so that if these Advices are to be depended upon, a War is actually broke out on that Side. Some other Letters from the North acquaint us, that the City and Republick of Hamburgh, have made a Treaty with the Algerines; and that his Danish Majesty is going to send a Squadron of Frigates, with six hundred Land Forces on Board, in order to form a new Establishment on the Coast of Africa.

They write from Hamburgh, That last Week they received there the agreeable News of the Conclusion of a Treaty of Peace and Navigation between that City and the Regency of Algiers, on the same Conditions as those of the Court of Denmark.

They write from Franckfort, that the French Ministers at several of the German Courts have received Orders to declare, that his most Christian Majesty knowing the Extent of the Prerogative of the Members of the Empire, in regard to the Election of a King of the Romans, is very far from being concerned in any other Manner than to guarantee the Treaty of Westphalia, which at present exists.

The

The following is a perfect Account of the ſeveral Noblemen, who have died within the laſt two Years.

July 1749. Duke of Montague,
Lord Carpenter,
Auguſt. Lord Colerane,
Lord Carberry of Ireland,
September. Lord Cobham,
December. Lord Leigh,
Earl of Crawford,
The late Earl of Wintoun,
January. Earl of Pembroke,
February. Algernoon, Duke of Somerſet,
March. Lord Athunry of Ireland,
Earl of Tilney, of ditto,
April 1750. Earl of Dalkeith,
Viſcount Torrington,
July. Earl of Harborough,
Auguſt. Duke of Richmond,
Lord Rolle,
Viſcount Donerayle,
September. Lord Dunkerron,
November. Lord St. Clair,
Lord Manſell,
December. Earl of Sutherland,
Marquis of Rockingham,
Earl of Dartmouth,
January. Viſcount Weymouth,
Earl of Briſtol,
February. Earl of Stafford.
March. Viſcount Lonſdale,
Viſcount Mountgarret,
Earl of Coventry,
Earl of Gainsborough,
Earl of Orford,
And

To the irreparable Loſs and great Grief of the Publick, his Royal Highneſs FREDERICK, Prince of Wales.

They write from Worceſter, that about a Fortnight ſince a Gentlewoman who had for ſome Time reſided in that Place, and who had been parted from her Husband upwards of ſix Years without ſeeing him, was ſo affected by an unexpected Viſit which he paid her, that ſhe died the Inſtant ſhe ſaw him.

By Letters from Cambridge, dated April 8, we learn, that five young Scholars there, under Suſpicion of a ſhameful Outrage lately done to a poor Servant Maid of that Place, were produced before her, in the Preſence of the Vice Chancellor, ſome Heads of Houſes, and others; when ſhe fixed poſitively upon two of them as the Perſons that had committed the Violence, and acquitted the other three. The two Offenders are ſecured; the Girl's Father is to proſecute them, and the Univerſity will be at the Expence of the Proſecution.

The Hon. Lieutenant General Campbell's Regiment of Foot, called the Scots Fuzileers, will embark the firſt Week in May for Gibraltar; and the Hon. Col. Conway's for Minorca, in order to relieve Lieut. General Wolfe's and Lieutenant General Skelton's.

At the laſt Lent Aſſizes holden at Kingſton upon Thames for the County of Surry, a very remarkable Tryal was heard on the *Niſi Prius* Side, before the Hon. Sir Martin Wright, upon an Indictment of Barratry, conſiſting of twenty-ſeven Articles, exhibited againſt Mr. William Goodall, of the Pariſh of Chriſt Church in the ſaid County, Attorney at Law; a Special Jury having been obtained at the Inſtance of the Proſecutors, which conſiſted of many principal Gentlemen of the ſaid County, Sir Thomas Hankey, Knt. Foreman. The ſame came on to be tried at Nine o'Clock in the Morning, and laſted till near Four in the Afternoon, the Proſecutors not being able, with the utmoſt Efforts, to prove one Article out of the twenty-ſeven or any Thing tending thereto, Mr. Goodall was honourably acquitted, to the Satisfaction of the Court and all Gentlemen preſent. His Lordſhip was pleaſed to obſerve, that his Acquital took off all Imputations whatſoever; and notwithſtanding the Verdict was given for the Defendant, his Lordſhip obliged the Proſecutor to pay the Jurors their Fees, being twelve Guineas; and the Gentlemen being ſenſibly affected with the Hardſhips that the Defendant had laboured under by Reaſon of this Proſecution, made Overtures of making him a Preſent of the ſame, which he genteely excuſed himſelf from, upon which they came to a Reſolution to beſtow it as a Benevolence on the Poor. On the News of the Defendant having defeated his Enemies, many of the principal Inhabitants of the aforeſaid Pariſh being ſenſibly touched in reſpect to the Proſecution, made a voluntary Subſcription for a Rejoicing on the Occaſion, and on Thurſday Evening the ſame was celebrated; a large Bonfire being erected near the Old Barge-Houſe, and the Effigy of the chief Operator, with a Label fixed thereon in the following Words, viz. Oh *poor Bob!* Twenty-ſeven Articles of Barratry, and not one proved. After being carried in great Triumph round the Streets of the ſaid Pariſh, was committed to the Flames; and on Concluſion many Loyal Healths were drank, particularly the Honourable Judge, and the worthy Gentlemen of the Special Jury, amidſt the loud and joyful Acclamations of numerous Spectators, and the Diſcharge of twenty-four Guns.

The Hon. Bulkley Coventry, Eſq; is elected Knight of the Shire for Worceſter, in the room of his Brother, now Earl of Coventry,

A few Days ago, was married ..... Palmer, Eſq; a Gentleman of Fortune, to the beautiful Miſs Hall, eldeſt Daughter to the late Dr. Hall, Phyſician to the Charter-Houſe.

We hear, that Sir William Irby, Chamberlain to the Princeſs of Wales, will ſoon be created a Peer.

The laſt Letters from the Hague intimate, that ſome Reſolutions of great Importance, chiefly in Reſpect to Foreign Affairs, are under the Conſideration of their High Mightineſſes, who have at preſent fixed their Military Eſtabliſhment at fifty-two Thouſand Effectives.

We hear that her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs of Wales has given Orders for all the late Prince's Domeſtick Servants to be allowed their Salleries till they can be otherwiſe provided for.

Tueſday Sir John Boſworth reſigned the Place of Chamberlain of this City to the Right Hon. the Lord-Mayor and Court of Aldermen; and a Common Hall is order'd on the 30th Inſtant, for a Declaration thereof, and the Choice of a proper Perſon to ſucceed him. The Candidates are, Mr. Deputy Harriſon, Mr. Deputy Pycroft, Mr. Deputy Hodges, and Mr. Glover.

Tueſday a Commiſſion of Pontage paſſed the Great Seal, granted to the Burgeſſes and Inhabitants of the Town of Cambridge, for the Reparation of the great Bridge of the ſaid Town of Cambridge.

A Grant alſo paſſed the Great Seal to Willoughby Marchant, of the Pariſh of St. Anne's, Gent. of his new invented Method of making Hard-Soap, commonly called Caſtile Soap.

PREFERMENTS. The Earl of Waldegrave was appointed Lord Warden of the Stannaries in Cornwall, in the room of Thomas Pitt, Eſq; His Grace the Duke of Chandois is made Groom of the Stole to his Royal Highneſs

neſs Prince George. The Rev. Mr. Hooper choſen Leƈturer of St. Bennet Gracechurch, in the room of the Rev. Mr. Foxley, promoted. James Shaw, Eſq; appointed Depury Ranger of Richmond Park under her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs Amelia. Mr. Philip Hughes appointed a Page to her Royal Highneſs, in the room of James Shaw, Eſq; The Rev. Mr. Jackſon inducted into the Reƈtory of Chriſt Church in Surry. Capt. Pratten appointed to command the Prince Edward Man of War. Lieutenant Harriſon appointed firſt Lieutenant of the Monmouth Man of War now at Plymouth. The Rev. Mr. Churchill appointed Chaplain to the ſaid Ship. Dr. Lee, Member in the preſent Parliament for Leskard in Cornwall, appointed Treaſurer of the Houſhold to her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs of Wales. William Creſſet, Eſq; appointed Secretary to her Royal Highneſs, in the room of Thomas Potter, Eſq; Lieutenant Gardner, of Col. Rich's Regiment of Foot, appointed a Captain in the ſaid Regiment. A Preſentation is paſſed the Great Seal to enable the Rev. John Pager, Clerk, to hold the Reƈtory of Mills, with the Chapel of Leigh upon Mendip in the County of Somerſet and Dioceſe of Bath and Wells, void by the Promotion of the Rev. Benjamin Milward, the laſt Incumbent. The Rev. ----- Burton, D. D. preſented to the Living of Crux Eaſton, in the County of Southampton, and Dioceſe of Winchester, worth 300l. per Ann. The Rev. Mr. Charles Dix inſtituted to the Vicarage of Gately in Norfolk, void by the Ceſſion of the Rev. Mr. Thomas, preſented by the Maſter, &ƈ. of Chriſt's-College, Cambridge.

DEATHS. At Speenham Land, near Newbury, Dr. Hughes, an eminent Phyſician at Oxford. At his Houſe in Brewer-ſtreet, Knave's-Acre, ---- Stalkey, Eſq; an eminent Brewer. At his Houſe at Walthamſtow, James Lancaſhire, Eſq; formerly an eminent Merchant in Budge Row. At his in Conduit-ſtreet, William Guiſe, Eſq; eldeſt Son to General Guiſe. At his Parſonage Houſe at Barley, in the County of Hertford, the Rev. Mr. Edmund Caſtle, D. D. Reƈtor of that Pariſh, Dean of Hereford, and Maſter of Bennet College, Cambridge. At his Houſe at Mile-End, aged ſeventy-five, Richard Haddock Eſq; late Comptroller of his Majeſty's Navy. At Deptford, aged near 87 Years, Mr. George Game, a Preacher among the People called Quakers. On opening his Body there was found in his Bladder a large Stone, weighing upwards of two Ounces, of a very extraordinary Shape, and two ſmall ones in the Gut leading to the Stomach, one of a hard Subſtance, the other ſofter. Suddenly at Hackney, Miſs Palmer, only Daughter of Mr. Palmer, an eminent Upholſterer in Queen-ſtreet, Cheapſide; a moſt accompliſh'd young Lady, greatly eſteem'd by all that knew her. Lancelot Charles Lake, of Harrow on the Hill, Eſq; He married Miſs Leritia Gumley, Siſter to the Counteſs of Bath, by whom he has left two Sons. Very lately in France, where he had been for the Recovery of his Health, the Right Hon. William, Earl of Sutherland. At Ipſwich in Suffolk, Robert Harland, Eſq; aged 60 Years. He was many Years Captain of his Majeſty's Ship the Dreadnought, during the late War, and eſteemed a gallant Officer. At his Seat near Bampton in Oxfordſhire, William Barker, in the Commiſſion of the Peace for that County. At Bath, in an advanced Age, the Lady of Sir John Peyton, Bart. At his Houſe in the Strand, Mr. Chiſwell, an eminent Grocer, whoſe Death was occaſioned by a Fall from his Horſe at Uxbridge, about ſix Weeks ago. At his Lodgings on Tower-hill, Francis Howard, Eſq; In Bury-ſtreet, Charles Hay, Eſq; At his Seat in Hants, Marcus Hill, Eſq; Nephew to the Right Hon. the Lord Viſcount Hilborough. At his Houſe in James-ſtreet, Piccadilly, Caſper Bergeman, Eſq;

BANKRUPTS. Francis Fanning, late of Plymouth, Merchant. Nathaniel Lineker, late of Liverpoole, in the County of Lancaſter, Merchant. John Osbaldeſton, late of Charlbury, in the County of Oxford, Mercer, Dealer and Chapman. Benjamin Lhuile, of Arundel-ſtreet, Middleſex, Chapman. William Mackean and John Dallas, of London, Brokers. George Hyam, of Nicholas-Lane, London, Merchant and Chapman. Charles Stinſon, of the City of Briſtol, Dealer and Chapman.

Yeſterday Bank Stock was 139 1 half. India Stock 188 1 4th. South Sea Stock 112 3 4ths. Ditto Old Annuities, 1 Sub. 105 1 half. Ditto 2d Sub. no Price. Ditto New 1 Sub. 103 1 4th a 3 8ths. Ditto 2d Sub. 102 1 4th. Bank Annuities 1746, 1ſt Sub. 162 5 8ths a 3 4ths. Ditto 2d Sub. 101 1 half. Lottery 1747, 1 Sub. 162 5 8ths a 3 4ths. Ditto 2d Sub. 101 1 half. Ditto 1747, 1748, and 1749 1ſt Sub. 103 7 8ths a 3 4ths. Ditto 2d Sub, no Price. Three per Cent. Annuities 99 a 1 8th. Three 1 half ditto 100 3 8ths a 1 half. Bank Circulation 3l. 7s. 6d. Prem. India Bonds 4l. 14s. Prem. Three per Cent. Sub. 1751, 98 3 4ths a 5 8ths. Lottery Tickets for Receipts 11l. 9s. 6d.

To the worthy Liverymen of the City of *London*.

GENTLEMEN,

THE Office of Chamberlain of this City being vacant by the unexpected Reſignation of Sir John Boſworth, Knt. your Votes, Intereſt, and Poll, are humbly deſired for

JAMES HODGES, *Citizen and Stationer*,

To ſucceed him, being zealouſly affected to his Majeſty King GEORGE, the Proteſtant Succeſſion, and our happy Conſtitution in Church and State, and a ſteady Aſſerter of the RIGHTS and LIBERTIES of his FELLOW CITIZENS.

Gentlemen of the LIVERY,

I Have by the Advice of many Worthy Liverymen, preſumed to appear a CANDIDATE, and to intreat your Protection and Aſſiſtance, as I have (on all Occaſions) aſſiduouſly endeavoured to promote the Common Weal of this GREAT CITY, and the general Good of its Inhabitants, I humbly hope this Application will meet with your Favour and Encouragement. And I beg Leave to aſſure you, that if I ſhould be ſo happy as to ſucceed, I will diſcharge the Duties of the OFFICE by a conſtant Attendance, Care, and Fidelity, and ever gratefully acknowledge the Obligation confered on

Your moſt obedient humble Servant,

JAMES HODGES.

N.B. NUMBER XIII. of the Second Volume of this uſeful and entertaining Work, will be publiſhed on *Saturday* the 4th of *May*, 1751, continued regularly every other *Saturday*; and may be had of any of the Perſons who ſerve News-Papers, or Subſcription Books: *Of whom alſo may be had any of the Numbers of the Firſt Volume to compleat Sets*; and the Whole compleat at 5s. 6d. neatly bound.